



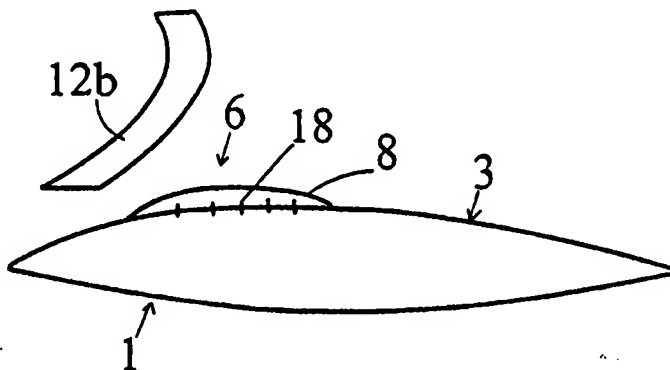
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(54) Title: **PACKAGE FOR DECAYABLE FOODSTUFFS**

(57) Abstract

Package (1) for decayable foodstuffs (2), consisting of a package material (3) and forming a mainly closed package space (4) and a mainly closed indicator space (5) for an indicator (6). The indicator space (5) forms an exterior wall (8) adjoining the environment (7) and made of a material (9) with a controllable gas permeability so that gas can penetrate through the exterior wall into the indicator space in a controlled manner as the package (1) is ageing, so that the indicator (6) will indicate the entry of gas into the indicator space and therefore the ageing of the package upon the lapse of a certain time after the package was exposed to the environment; and an interior wall (10) of the indicator space (10), adjoining the package space (4) and made of a material controllably permeable to gas so that gas entering into and/or generated in the package space can penetrate from the package space into the indicator space in a controlled manner and the indicator will indicate that gas has entered into the package space.



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PACKAGE FOR DECAYABLE FOODSTUFFS

The present invention relates to a package for decayable foodstuffs, which package consists of a package material and forms a mainly closed package space and a mainly closed indicator space for an oxidation indicator.

Specification EP 0629363 presents a foodstuff package containing an indicator that changes its colour when the concentration of gas inside the package reaches a predetermined level. The indicator may consist of a label or printed material formed on the surface of the package. The indicator may be separated by a gas-permeable foil from the product contained in the package. The indicator may be a carbon dioxide or oxygen indicator. However, such an indicator only responds to gas penetrating into the package or gas formed inside the package. The indicator does not respond to ageing of the package and/or to a rise in the temperature of the package.

Specification EP 0629497 presents a package material that comprises two foils joined together and forming between them a space for a colour indicator. When the package material is damaged, the colour indicator reacts with the gas entering into the package and changes its colour. However, such a leakage indicator only responds when the package material is damaged, it does not respond to decay of the foodstuff in itself.

Specifications US 4772707, JP 55-41875, JP 61-152299, JP 62-259059 and FI 94802 present various absorbents for absorbing the oxygen remaining in the package, stabilisers, such as reducing agents, for stabilising a colorant before the foodstuff is packaged, and colorants for indication of gas penetrating into the package e.g. via a leakage or decay of the foodstuff. The indicators proposed in these specifications are placed in the package in conjunction with

the packaging of the foodstuff; in other words, the indicators are separate from the package and they are manufactured separately. The manufacture and especially the storage of this kind of separate indicators before they are placed in a package is difficult as the indicators tend to react with oxygen as soon as they come into contact with ambient air. Further difficulties arise from the separate manufacture, storage and handling of the indicators.

Generally, the specifications referred to above relate to various leakage indicators designed for use in foodstuff packages and indicators that respond to damage of the package and decay in itself. However, the specifications referred to do not describe an indicator or package that would respond to ageing of the package and/or to an excessive rise in the temperature of the package and to the volatile compounds produced as a result of decay of the foodstuff.

The object of the present invention is to eliminate the drawbacks described above.

A specific object of the invention is to present a new type of active and intelligent package for decayable foodstuffs, which package contains an indicator, preferably an oxidation indicator, that makes it possible to detect a leakage in the package, incipient decay of the foodstuff or other chemical change and especially ageing and/or undesirable high temperature or thermal load.

A further object of the invention is to present a new type of package and indicator that reacts to volatile compounds produced as a result of decay of the foodstuff.

A further object of the invention is to present a new type of package for decayable foodstuffs that allows easier, simpler and more rationalised packaging of foodstuffs and especially placement of a freshness indicator in the package.

A specific object of the present invention is to produce a new type of package for foodstuffs that allows a separate indicator to be placed on the package before, during or after the packaging of the foodstuff.

A further object of the invention is to present a new type of package for foodstuffs that allows an indicator to be placed in the package independently of the time of packaging.

As for the features characteristic of the present invention, reference is made to the claims.

The invention is based on research work during which a new type of package was developed so that ageing and undesirable high temperature or thermal load of the package as well as decay can be recognised from an indicator comprised in the package.

In the package of the invention, an indicator space, e.g. an oxidation indicator space, forms an external wall adjoining the environment, which wall is made of a material controllably permeable to an atmospheric gas, preferably oxygen, permitting controlled entry of gas through the external wall into the indicator space as the package is ageing. The indicator indicates that gas has penetrated into the indicator space, thus showing the ageing of the package upon the lapse of a certain length of time after the package was exposed to the environment and especially to atmospheric oxygen.

Correspondingly, the interior wall between the indicator space and the package space can be made of a material with a controllable, preferably good gas permeability, so that oxygen or other gases leaking into the package space and/or generated in it, e.g. compounds produced via decay of the foodstuff, can penetrate from the package space into the indicator space, with the result that the indicator will indicate the penetration of oxygen or other gases into the in-

indicator space. The interior wall of the indicator space can also be made of a material having a temperature-dependent gas permeability.

5 The exterior wall of the indicator space may be made of any known material permeable to gas, especially oxygen, such as polyethylene, polypropylene, other polyolefin, polyamide or in general any other plastic material commonly used as package material. The exterior wall may also be made of a cellulose
10 based material, such as surface-treated paper, cardboard, dissolving-pulp based foil material or other cellulose or polyacetate based material. Further, the exterior wall of the indicator space may be made of a laminate of the above-mentioned or other known package
15 materials or some other kind of material combination.

The gas permeability of the exterior wall of the indicator space may be based on the thickness of the wall material, its general structural permeability or porosity or its artificial micro-perforation. The
20 overall gas permeability is also based on the area of the exterior wall of the indicator space. Generally, the permeability of the wall material is so adjusted that it corresponds to the length of time the indicator is intended to indicate. In packages designed for
25 a shorter indication time, a thinner wall material, a more porous wall material structure, a larger area of micro-perforations and/or a larger gas permeable-external wall area and/or some other means for increasing permeability is used. Correspondingly, in packages
30 designed for a longer ageing time, a thicker wall material, a less porous wall material structure or a structure with fewer perforations and/or a smaller exterior wall area or some other known means is used to reduce the permeability of the exterior wall.

35 The indicator can be adjusted to indicate the desired ageing of the package by selecting the wall material, or its permeability, i.e. its thickness,

porosity, size of micro-perforation, external wall area and/or a combination of these, so that it corresponds to the desired package ageing time to be indicated. Further, the indication of ageing of the package, i.e. the response of the indicator, can be influenced by selecting the indicator according to the desired ageing time, in other words, it is possible to use an indicator with a faster or a slower response. Further, the indication of ageing of the package can be influenced by using a combination of an indicator and a gas absorbent and/or other stabiliser that absorbs a predetermined amount of gas, which consists of the residual gas remaining in the package or gas that otherwise penetrates into the indicator space.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the indicator space wall adjoining the environment is made of a material whose permeability to oxygen depends on temperature, so that the entry of oxygen into the indicator space is temperature-dependent and the package ageing indication given by the oxidation indicator is dependent on temperature. Thus, the temperature-dependent wall material may be e.g. one of the above-mentioned wall materials whose permeability increases as the temperature rises; correspondingly, it is also possible to use a wall material whose permeability decreases as the temperature rises. Accordingly, when it is to be indicated that the package has been exposed to a high thermal load, a wall material whose permeability increases with temperature is used, i.e. at a high temperature more oxygen can penetrate into the package.

The exterior wall of the indicator space is preferably at least partially made of a substantially transparent material to allow easy observation of a colour change of the colorant.

If desired, the exterior indicator space wall adjoining the environment can be provided with a pro-

tector substantially impermeable to gas, which can be removed e.g. during packaging or when the package is moved e.g. from the cold storage room of a shop to a shop counter. The protector may consist of e.g. a removable plastic foil, sticker tape, i.e. generally a removable protector that covers at least the exterior indicator space wall adjoining the environment or, if desirable, a protector covering most of the package. By means of the protector, the beginning of ageing of the package can be adjusted as desired.

If desirable, the package material may form a laminate with the indicator space wall material. The indicator can also be laminated in the package material.

Except by laminating, the indicator can also be attached to the package material by gluing, by means of a sticker joint or in general by any fastening method known in packaging technology. Further, the package material may have only a limited perforated area and the indicator may be attached to the outside of the package over the perforated area.

In an embodiment of the invention, the package material of the foodstuff package comprises a penetrable spot permeable to a factor indicating decay of the foodstuff. Likewise, the indicator comprises a corresponding penetrable spot permeable to a factor indicating decay of the foodstuff. The indicator must be attached onto the foodstuff package so that the penetrable spots lie opposite to each other.

In an embodiment of the invention, the package material exterior surface surrounding the penetrable spot on the foodstuff package and/or the exterior indicator surface surrounding the penetrable spot on the indicator are/is provided with a protector or protectors, which are removed when the indicator is attached to the package.

In a preferred embodiment, the area permeable

to a factor indicating decay of the foodstuff on the foodstuff package and/or on the indicator has been formed by perforating. Correspondingly, the penetrable spot on the package and/or indicator may be made of a material controllably permeable to a factor indicating decay of the foodstuff, e.g. to gas, so that oxygen or other gases, e.g. other compounds formed as a result of decay of the foodstuff, entering into the package space through a leakage and/or generated in it can penetrate from the package space into the indicator space, so that the indicator will indicate that oxygen or other gases have penetrated into the indicator space.

Further, according to the invention, the foodstuff package and/or indicator space may be provided with a perforating element, e.g. a sharp element so that when the indicator is attached to the package or to the package material, the perforating element will make a hole, a perforation or an equivalent penetrable spot in the indicator and/or package material.

In an embodiment of the invention, the indicator is preferably fabricated separately and attached onto the penetrable spot on the exterior surface of the foodstuff package e.g. before, during or after the packaging.

The foil on the inside of a separately fabricated indicator and/or the penetrable spot in the package material of the foodstuff package may be provided with a protector impenetrable to gas, the protector being removed when the indicator is attached to the package. In this case the indicator can be attached to the package at any time.

The package may preferably comprise one or more freshness indicators responsive to various changes in conditions, such as gas concentrations, temperature changes and/or temperature-time dependence or to any kind of change in conditions indicative of de-

cay of the foodstuff. The freshness indicators and/or other indicators used may be any kind of indicators known in the art, e.g. from the specifications referred to in the preamble to the present description.

5 The indicator may be any type of indicator that changes its colour when exposed to an atmospheric gas, e.g. oxygen, and/or a volatile compound produced as a result of decay of the foodstuff contained in the package. The colour change may occur either directly
10 or indirectly, e.g. via a triggering mechanism suitably selected. The indicator or indicator system may comprise both colour change mechanisms based on direct effect and colour change mechanisms based on indirect effect.

15 The indicator used may have several functions, in other words, it may respond to more than one change in conditions. In a preferred embodiment, the indicator is an oxygen indicator. It responds to oxygen entering from outside the package, indicating
20 the ageing or thermal load of the package. The oxygen indicator also responds to oxygen entering the package through a leak. Furthermore, the oxygen indicator can function via an indirect mechanism as a decay indicator. In this case, the volatile compounds generated as
25 a result of decay penetrate into the indicator space and, by the agency of a suitably selected catalyst, e.g. an enzyme, or a pH change, can produce a colour change in the indicator.

 Thus, for example, the indicator used may
30 consist of a colouring agent sensitive to oxygen and/or to a compound generated via decay and/or to a pH change and/or of an enzyme that uses oxygen or a compound produced through decay as its co-substrate/substrate. Examples of redox colour indicators
35 that can be used are methylene blue, gallocyanine, methylene red, anthraquinones, safranine, beta carotene, lycopene, resorufin, thionin, cresyl blue, to-

luidine blue and janus green. Examples of other foodstuff colouring agents capable of reacting to environmental changes are anthocyanins, precipitated indigo, patent blue V, amaranth, carmosine, paraorange and erythrocin. Examples of suitable enzymes are alcohol oxidase, aryl-alcohol oxidase, secondary alcohol oxidase, aldehyde oxidase, sulphite oxidase, thiol oxidase, catechol oxidase, laccase and glucose oxidase. Examples of pH-sensitive colouring agents are methyl orange, methyl red, lacmus, bromthymol blue and carminic acid.

If necessary, the indicator may also contain a substrate, a reducing agent and/or an oxygen absorbent. As for the substrates, primarily when enzymes are used, a substrate typical of each enzyme can be used. Examples of usable reducing agents are e.g. carbohydrates, such as reductible sugars, e.g. glucose and fructose, and zinc. Examples of possible oxygen absorbents are those described in Finnish patent FI 94802.

Moreover, the indicators may contain various extenders, so-called basic components, such as sodium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, sodium hydrogen carbonate, sodium silicate. Further, the indicator may comprise liquids, e.g. water, ethanol. The indicator may further contain extenders such as kaolin, silicon oxide, talcum, etc.

In the following, the invention will be described in detail by the aid of an embodiment example by referring to the attached drawings, in which

Fig. 1 presents a diagram representing a package according to the invention,

Fig. 2 presents another package according to the invention,

Fig. 3 presents a section taken along line IV-IV in Fig. 2,

Fig. 4 presents a magnified section of the package material in Fig. 2 and 3,

Fig. 5 presents a section through package material according to another embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 6 presents an indicator according to the invention in lateral sectioned view,

Fig. 7 presents a third foodstuff package according to the invention, with an indicator as presented in Fig. 6 attached to it,

Fig. 8 presents a perspective view of another indicator according to the invention,

Fig. 9 illustrates the change in the absorption peak in the wavelength range of 409-425 nm for soluble myoglobin as compared with a blank sample ($[H_2O] = 0$) as a function of hydrogen sulphide concentration (non-nitrified solution),

Fig. 10 illustrates the change in absorption (580 nm) of soluble myoglobin as compared with a blank sample ($[H_2O] = 0$) as a function of hydrogen sulphide concentration (nitrified solution),

Fig. 11 presents the total index ΔE of colour change for hydrogen sulphide indicators (decay indicators) produced by absorbing myoglobin in agarose gel as compared with a blank sample ($[H_2O] = 0$). MetMb = a commercial myoglobin mainly consisting of metmyoglobin, and RdMb = myoglobin reduced with sodium dithionite,

Fig. 12 presents the total index ΔE of colour change for hydrogen sulphide indicators (decay indicators) produced by absorbing, as compared with a blank sample ($[H_2O] = 0$),

Fig. 13 represents the absorption of ABTS (420 nm) as a function of time in an oxidation reaction catalysed by laccase (0.038 nkat),

Fig. 14 represents the absorption of DOPA (473 nm) as a function of time in an oxidation reaction

on catalysed by laccase (0.38 nkat),

Fig. 15 illustrates the operation of oxygen indicators based on an ABTS-laccase system and enclosed in an oxygen-tight bag when used as leakage indicators,

Fig. 16 represents the effect of temperature on the speed of colour change in an oxygen indicator based on laccase,

Fog. 17 represents the effect of an indicator foil on the speed of colour change in an oxygen indicator based on laccase,

Fig. 18 represents the effect of an indicator foil on the speed of colour change in an oxygen indicator based on a chemical reagent sensitive to oxygen, and

Fig. 19a-c illustrate the effect of temperature on oxygen permeability of polymeric foils.

Fig. 1 shows part of a package 1 with a deca-
yable foodstuff 2 packed in it. The package consists
of a package material 3 having a low permeability or
no permeability to oxygen and forms a mainly closed
package space 4, in which the foodstuff 2 is placed,
and a mainly closed oxidation indicator space 5 with
an oxidation indicator 6 placed in it. According to
the invention, the oxidation indicator space 5 forms
an external wall 8 adjoining the environment 7, made
of a material 9 with controllable permeability to oxygen. Thus, oxygen can penetrate into the oxidation indicator space in a controlled manner as the package is ageing, and the oxidation indicator reveals the entry of oxygen into the oxidation indicator space and therefore the ageing of the package upon the lapse of a certain time after the package was exposed to the environment.

Therefore, the consumer can immediately see from the indicator how long the package has been subject to environmental influence, e.g. on a shelf in a

shop, or the exact time of packaging.

In the embodiment presented in Fig. 1, the exterior wall 8 of the oxidation indicator space 5 is made of a material 9 having a temperature-dependent permeability to oxygen, so that the entry of oxygen into the oxidation indicator space is temperature-dependent and the oxidation indicator also gives a temperature-dependent indication of ageing of the package. In the embodiment presented, the active layer of the indicator 6 contains an oxidative enzyme E, which has an effect only if oxygen is present, and a substrate Y for the enzyme. The enzyme E and the substrate Y are so selected that the oxidation product emerging in an enzymatic reaction is a typical volatile compound X produced in mould-induced decay. Thus, the compound X can be generated inside the package when the foodstuff 2 contracts mould, in which case the compound X can penetrate into the oxidation indicator space 5 through the indicator space interior wall 10 adjoining the package space 4. Further, if the package leaks, oxygen will enter into the package and the oxygen can penetrate into the indicator space 5 through its interior wall 10 adjoining the package space 4; in other words, the interior wall 10 is made of a material permeable to oxygen and the volatile compound X produced in mould-induced decay. In this case, the oxidation indicator 6 will reveal oxygen penetrating through the wall 8 from outside the package, volatile compounds X generated inside the package via moulding of the foodstuff 4 and penetrating through the interior wall 10, and/or oxygen penetrating from inside the package in consequence of a breakage in the package. Therefore, the oxidation indicator effectively reveals package ageing, foodstuff decay and/or a damaged package.

The versatile oxidation indicator described above is expressly based on the structure of the exte-

rior wall 8 of the oxidation indicator 6 and its interior wall 10 adjoining the package space 4, the latter wall having a good permeability to oxygen and compounds produced in decay of the foodstuff 2 so that
5 the indicator will quickly respond to said compounds.

Figures 2 and 3 show another package 1 according to the invention, which in principle corresponds to the package presented in Fig. 1. The package in Fig. 2 and 3 comprises two freshness indicators 6¹, 6²
10 containing one or more colorants 13 responsive to a factor indicating decay of the foodstuff, a stabiliser 14, such as a reducing agent or other stabilising agent for stabilising the colorant before and during packaging of the foodstuff, and a gas absorbent 15 for
15 binding the gas that penetrates into the package before and during packaging of the foodstuff and reacts with the colorant. According to the invention, the freshness indicators 6¹, 6² are permanently incorporated in the package. Freshness indicator 6¹ responds to
20 penetration of oxygen into the package and freshness indicator 6² responds when the temperature exceeds a given temperature limit.

The freshness indicators 6¹, 6², their colorant, stabiliser and gas absorbent are known in themselves and will not be described here in detail.
25

Figures 3 and 4 illustrate the permanent placement of the freshness indicators 6 in the package, i.e. in the package material 3. The freshness indicator 6 together with its component agents 13-15 are laminated between the package materials forming the outer layer 8 and inner layer 10 of the package so that
30 the package material and the freshness indicator form a laminate. The exterior wall 8 has a controllable permeability to oxygen, the interior wall 10 has a good permeability to oxygen and other gases reactive
35 with the colorant 13 and is impermeable to water.

The package structure developed allows a gas,

e.g. oxygen, reactive with the colorant to penetrate through the interior wall 10 permeable to oxygen into the leakage indicator 6 from inside the package and also from outside the package through the exterior wall 8 with a controllable permeability to oxygen. The residual oxygen remaining in the package is absorbed into the gas absorbent 15 contained in the leakage indicator and therefore does not cause a colour change in the colorant. The stabiliser 14, i.e. reducing agent, keeps the colorant in a reduced state during packaging. Only a larger amount of oxygen penetrating into the indicator 6 comprised in the package will cause a colour change in the colorant, which can be seen from outside the package through a transparent spot in the package.

In the embodiment presented in Fig. 5, the package material 3 has been perforated 6, e.g. in conjunction with the manufacture of the foil or during packaging. Attached with a sticker joint to the perforated area on the outside of the package is a freshness indicator 6, whose exterior wall 8 is controllably permeable to oxygen, and the interior wall glued onto the perforated area is permeable to oxygen and a gas reactive with the colorant. The leakage indicator in Fig. 6 functions in the same way as the leakage indicator in Figures 3-5.

Figures 6-7 show a leakage indicator 6 for a foodstuff package 1. The indicator 6 is intended to be attached onto the foodstuff package 1 as shown in Fig. 7.

The indicator 6 consists of an exterior wall 8 and an interior wall 10 forming between them a closed indicator space 5, in which the colorant 13 and other chemicals needed, such as a stabiliser and a gas absorbent, are placed. The components can also be placed in separate compartments that may be provided inside the indicator space.

The indicator 6 is intended to be attached onto the foodstuff package. The indicator 6, in the present embodiment its interior wall 10, is provided with a penetrable spot 17 permeable to a factor indicating decay of the foodstuff. Correspondingly, the package material of the foodstuff package 1 comprises a penetrable spot 18 permeable to a factor indicating decay of the foodstuff. The indicator 6 must be attached onto the foodstuff package with the penetrable spots 17, 18 placed opposite to each other.

In the embodiment presented, both the penetrable spot 17 of the indicator and the penetrable spot 18 of the foodstuff package are made of gas-permeable material, e.g. thin polyethylene, polypropylene or the like, permeable to the factor indicating decay of the foodstuff. Alternatively, the penetrable spot may also be a perforated area. Further, in the embodiment presented, the penetrable spots are covered with a protector 11, 12a impenetrable to gas, e.g. a plastic foil, removable sticker tape or the like, which is removed from the penetrable spot when the indicator is to be attached to the foodstuff package, with the penetrable spots facing each other; in Fig. 7 the protector 12b has been removed. The area surrounding the penetrable spot 17 in the exterior wall 10 of the indicator in the embodiment presented can be provided with sticker adhesive to allow gas tight attachment of the indicator onto the foodstuff package. Similarly, the area surrounding the penetrable spot 18 on the foodstuff package 1 can be provided with sticker adhesive to attach the indicator onto the foodstuff package. Instead of sticker attachment, it is possible to use any known method of attachment, such as gluing, lamination, etc.

The exterior wall 8 of the indicator 6 may be made of a material impermeable to gas. However, in the embodiment presented, the external wall 8 is made of a

material controllably permeable to oxygen and/or carbon dioxide, i.e. a gas that reacts with the colorant of the indicator, such as e.g. thin polyethylene, polypropylene or the like. The external wall 8 is also
5 provided with a protector 12a to allow the indicator to be exposed to the environment e.g. when it is attached onto the foodstuff package.

In the embodiment presented in Fig. 8, the area surrounding the penetrable spot in the interior
10 wall 10 of the indicator 6, i.e. the part to be placed against the penetrable spot 18 on the foodstuff package 1, is provided with an adhesive surface 9. The protector 11 of the interior wall 10 is made of plastic material impermeable to oxygen, e.g. polyethylene; in
15 the figure, the protector has been partially torn off to permit the indicator to be glued onto the foodstuff package.

Example 1. Reaction between myoglobin and
20 hydrogen sulphide.

A solution of myoglobin (0.4 mg/ml) prepared in a sodium phosphate buffer (40 mM, pH 6.8) was divided into 2 ml portions and enclosed in 22-ml gas chromatographic bottles. A known amount of gaseous hydrogen
25 sulphide was injected into the bottles. The myoglobin bottles were incubated at +4°C for 24 hours. Then the bottles were opened and the absorption spectra for the myoglobin solutions in the visible light wavelength range were measured. The measurement and
30 hydrogen sulphide addition were repeated upon the lapse of 2, 6, 8 and 13 days after the experiment was started. The experiment was repeated as follows. The myoglobin solution was nitrified before closing the chromatographic bottle, and after the bottle was
35 closed the head space of the bottle was also nitrified before the addition of hydrogen sulphide and the spectra were recorded after 24 hours from the beginning of

the experiment.

It was noticed that the colour of the myoglobin solution was changed from brownish red to a greenish colour by the action of hydrogen sulphide. The colour change became more pronounced as the concentration of hydrogen sulphide was increased. Several changes took place in the spectrum of myoglobin due to the hydrogen sulphide. Fig. 9 shows the change in the absorption peak in the wavelength range of 409 - 425 nm as a function of hydrogen sulphide concentration at different times of measurement (non-nitrified solution). It can be seen that the change in the absorption peak is dependent on both the hydrogen sulphide concentration and the length of time during which the myoglobin solution is in contact with hydrogen sulphide. In nitrified myoglobin solution, the changes were greater especially in the wavelength range of 480- 650 nm. Fig. 10 shows the change in the absorption of nitrified myoglobin solution due to hydrogen sulphide at wavelength 580 nm.

It can be stated that the optical properties of myoglobin are changed by the action of hydrogen sulphide. This change is visible and it can be detected instrumentally. This change in the colour of myoglobin can be utilised for the indication of freshness and storage time of foodstuffs, preferably poultry products. For instance, in packages containing fresh chicken drumsticks, hydrogen sulphide concentrations as high as 0.6 - 1.1 mg/l were formed in the gas space during 21 days of storage at +5°C.

Example 2. Indicators prepared from myoglobin and agarose gel.

Small squares (size 11 mm x 11 mm) cut from a sheet of agarose (2%, thickness 2-3 mm) were soaked with myoglobin (0.5 - 4.0 mg) dissolved in sodium phosphate buffer (40 mM, pH 6.8). The agarose squares

were heat-sealed in polyethylene foil (thickness 50 μm). In some experiments, myoglobin reduced with sodium dithionite was used. The indicators were enclosed in airtight vessels and a known amount of gaseous hydrogen sulphide was added into the vessels. After 3-11 days of exposure of the indicators to hydrogen sulphide, the change in their colour was measured by means of a chromoscope (Minolta Chroma Meter) using L*a*b chromaticity coordinates. An index (ΔE) describing the total colour change was calculated from formula (1).

$$\Delta E = (\Delta L^2 + \Delta a^2 + \Delta b^2)^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

It could be seen that the colour of the indicators had changed from brown to green and the colour change was the more pronounced the lower concentrations of myoglobin were used. Fig. 11 presents the colour change in these myoglobin based indicators immobilised in agarose, as a function of hydrogen sulphide concentration. The change has been calculated by comparing with a blank sample ($[\text{H}_2\text{S}] = 0$).

Example 3. Indicators prepared from myoglobin and filter paper.

Filter paper pieces (size 20 mm x 20 mm, Whatman n:o 1) were soaked with myoglobin (0.5 - 2 mg) dissolved in sodium phosphate buffer (40 mM, pH 6.8). The indicators were prepared and the measurements carried out as in Example 2. Visual observation showed that the colour of the indicators had changed from brown to green and the colour change was the more pronounced the lower concentrations of myoglobin were used. Fig. 12 presents the total index of colour change for these myoglobin based indicators immobilised in filter paper as a function of hydrogen sulphide concentration. The change has been calculated by comparing with a blank sample ($[\text{H}_2\text{S}] = 0$).

Example 4. Oxidation reaction catalysed by laccase

When polyphenoloxidases, preferably laccase, oxidise 2,2'-azino-di-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonate (ABTS) and DL-3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine (DL-DOPA), the colour of the reaction products differs from the substrates. Figures 13 and 14 show the colour change in ABTS and DL-DOPA caused by laccase in the presence of oxygen as a function of time. The reaction was performed at room temperature and the concentration of ABTS and DOPA was 1.4 mM. In the oxidation reaction catalysed by laccase, the colour of ABTS changes from green to brown/grey and the colour of DOPA first changes to orange and subsequently to brown/grey. Thus, from both substrates an oxidation product readily discernible by visual observation is produced.

Example 5. Laccase based oxygen indicators

2,2'-azino-di-ethylbenzthiazoline-6-sulfonate (ABTS) was blended with low-melting agarose (4%) (2.5 mg/ml agarose). The indicators were prepared from pieces of sheet-like substrate cast from ABTS-agarose (thickness about 4 mm), which were treated with a laccase containing solution as in Example 2. The indicators thus prepared were stored in bags made from oxygen-tight laminate foil in conditions specified in table 1, which also shows the changes in the colour of the indicator that occurred during storage. The lower the storage temperature was and the less oxygen was present, the better was the colour of the indicators preserved unchanged before use. Thus, by adjusting the storage conditions it is possible to contribute towards preserving the colour of laccase based indicators unchanged before use.

Table 1. The effect of storage conditions on colour change in laccase based indicators during storage

Storage conditions for laccase based indicators (temperature, method of oxygen removal)	Total index ΔE of colour change during storage (7 d)
+5°C, no oxygen removal	21.6
+5°C, oxygen removed by nitrogen flushing	12.5
+5°C, oxygen removed by nitrogen flushing and using an iron-acetic acid mixture	9.5
-20°C, no oxygen removal	8.3
-20°C, oxygen removed by nitrogen flushing	4.5
+5°C, indicators prepared in oxygen-free conditions	3.7 (storage time 6 d)

5

Example 6. Reaction of laccase based indicators with oxygen

Laccase based indicators were prepared in oxygen-free conditions according to example 5 and immediately enclosed in oxygen-tight laminate foil bags together with a low-capacity deoxidiser. When a perforation (100 μm in diameter) was made in the bags, the colour of the indicators was clearly changed from very light green to green. The colour change was measured by means of a chromoscope and the total index ΔE of colour change was calculated. Fig. 15 shows the colour change ΔE in the laccase based indicators enclosed in oxygen-tight bags as a function of storage time. It can be stated that the laccase based indicators function as leakage indicators and the colour change can be perceived both visually and instrumentally.

Example 7. Effect of temperature on the rate of colour change

Squares (11 mm x 11 mm) of ABTS containing agarose were placed on a polyethylene foil on a Petri dish. Laccase solution was pipetted onto each square and the indicators were covered with small pieces of polyethylene foil. The indicators were not enclosed in polyethylene foil by heat-sealing in order to keep them more readily accessible to oxygen. The indicators were incubated at various temperatures and the colour of the indicators was monitored using a Minolta Chroma Meter as in example 2. Fig. 16 shows the colour of the indicators as a function of time at different temperatures. The rate of the colour change is clearly dependent on the storage temperature of the indicators.

Example 8. Effect of indicator foil on the rate of colour change

Laccase based indicators were prepared in oxygen free conditions as in example 5 using different polymer laminates or polyethylene as indicator foil. The indicators were exposed to atmospheric oxygen at +8°C. Fig. 17 shows the colour of enzymatic oxygen indicators made of different laminates as a function of time. The foil used has a great importance regarding the rate of colour change. The sensitivity of the oxygen indicator can be adjusted by choosing an appropriate indicator foil.

Example 9. Effect of indicator foil on rate of colour change in oxygen indicator

Oxygen sensitive chemical indicator mixture in powdery form was enclosed in bags made from different plastic laminates by heat-sealing. The indicators were exposed to atmospheric oxygen at +5°C and 50% relative humidity. Fig. 18 shows the colour of the chemical indicators made from different laminates as a

function of time. The foil used has a great importance regarding the rate of colour change. The sensitivity of the oxygen indicator can be adjusted by choosing an appropriate indicator foil.

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Example 10. Effect of temperature on oxygen permeability of polymer foils

The oxygen permeability of different plastic laminates was measured at different temperatures using the Ox-Tran 2/20 MH apparatus, which is based on measuring the amount of oxygen that has penetrated the plastic foil. The relative humidity of the gases in the measurements was 60%. Figures 19 a-c show the oxygen permeability of the foils used in the test, as a function of time. Oxygen permeability was exponentially dependent on the temperature, in such manner that the higher the oxygen permeability of the foil was, the slighter was the effect of temperature on the permeability. This phenomenon was apparent especially in the case of foils with a low oxygen permeability, a circumstance advantageous in respect of the operation of a leakage/time-temperature indicator. The strong temperature dependence of the permeability of the oxygen-tight foils enables their use as indicator components sensitive to storage temperature. On the other hand, the foils with a high oxygen permeability are much less dependent on temperature, which enables leakage detection independently of storage temperature.

The embodiment examples are intended to illustrate the invention without limiting it in any way.

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CLAIMS

1. Package (1) for decayable foodstuffs (2),
said package consisting of a package material (3) and
forming a mainly closed package space (4) and a mainly
5 closed indicator space (5) for an indicator (6),
characterized in that the indicator space (5)
forms an exterior wall (8) adjoining the environment
(7), said wall being made of a material (9) having a
controllable gas permeability such that gas can penet-
10 rate through the exterior wall into the indicator spa-
ce in a controlled manner as the package (1) is
ageing, so that the indicator (6) will indicate the
entry of gas into the indicator space and therefore
the ageing of the package upon the lapse of a certain
15 time after the package was exposed to the environment;
and an interior wall (10) of the indicator space (10),
adjoining the package space (4) and made of a material
controllably permeable to gas so that gas entering in-
to and/or generated in the package space can penetrate
20 from the package space into the indicator space in a
controlled manner and the indicator will indicate that
gas has entered into the package space.

2. Package as defined in claim 1, cha-
racterized in that the exterior wall (8) of the
25 indicator space (5) adjoining the environment (7) is
made of a material (9) whose permeability to gas de-
pends on temperature, so that the entry of gas into
the indicator space (5) is temperature-dependent and
the indicator indicates the temperature-dependency of
30 the ageing of the package.

3. Package as defined in claims 1 or 2,
characterized in that the package material
(3) forms a laminate with the wall material (9) of the
indicator space (5).

35 4. Package as defined in any one of claims 1
- 3, characterized in that the indicator (6)
is attached to the package material (3) by gluing or

by some other known fastening method.

5. Package as defined in any one of claims 1 - 4, characterized in that the package material (3) comprises a limited perforated area and the indicator (6) is placed on the perforated area and attached to the surface of the package.

6. Package as defined in any one of claims 1 - 5, characterized in that the package material (3) of the foodstuff package (1) comprises a penetrable spot (18) permeable to a factor indicating decay of the foodstuff, that the indicator (6) comprises a penetrable spot (17) permeable to a factor indicating decay of the foodstuff, and that the indicator (6) must be attached onto the foodstuff package with the penetrable spots (17, 18) opposite to each other.

7. Package as defined in any one of claims 1 - 6, characterized in that the area surrounding the penetrable spot (18) on the foodstuff package (1) and/or the area surrounding the penetrable spot (17) on the indicator (6) placed opposite to it are/is provided with an adhesive surface to allow the indicator to be attached onto the foodstuff package.

8. Package as defined in claim 6 or 7, characterized in that the penetrable spot (18) of the foodstuff package (1) and/or the penetrable spot (17) of the indicator have/has been formed by perforating.

9. Package as defined in any one of claims 1 - 8, characterized in that the penetrable spot (18) of the foodstuff package (1) and/or the penetrable spot (17) of the indicator (6) are/is made of a material permeable to a factor indicating decay of the foodstuff.

10. Package as defined in any one of claims 1 - 9, characterized in that the penetrable spot (18) of the foodstuff package (1) and/or the penetrable spot (17) of the indicator (6) are/is provi-

ded with a removable protector (11,12b) substantially impermeable to gas.

11. Package as defined in any one of claims 1 - 10, characterized in that the exterior wall (8) of the indicator (6) adjoining the environment is provided with a removable protector (12a) substantially impermeable to gas.

12. Package as defined in any one of claims 1 - 11, characterized in that the package (1) comprises at least two indicators responsive to different changes in conditions.

13. Package as defined in any one of claims 1 - 12, characterized in that the indicator (6) is an oxidation indicator.

14. Package as defined in any one of claims 1 - 13, characterized in that the package comprises an indicator that responds to a compound produced via decay of the foodstuff.

15. Package as defined in any one of claims 1 - 14, characterized in that the package comprises an indicator working via an indirect mechanism.

16. Package as defined in claim 15, characterized in that the indirect mechanism is based on a pH change and/or on the reaction produced by a catalyst, preferably an enzyme.

17. Package as defined in claim 15 or 16, characterized in that a single indicator simultaneously indicates package ageing, temperature dependency of ageing, leakage occurring in the package and decay of the foodstuff in the package.

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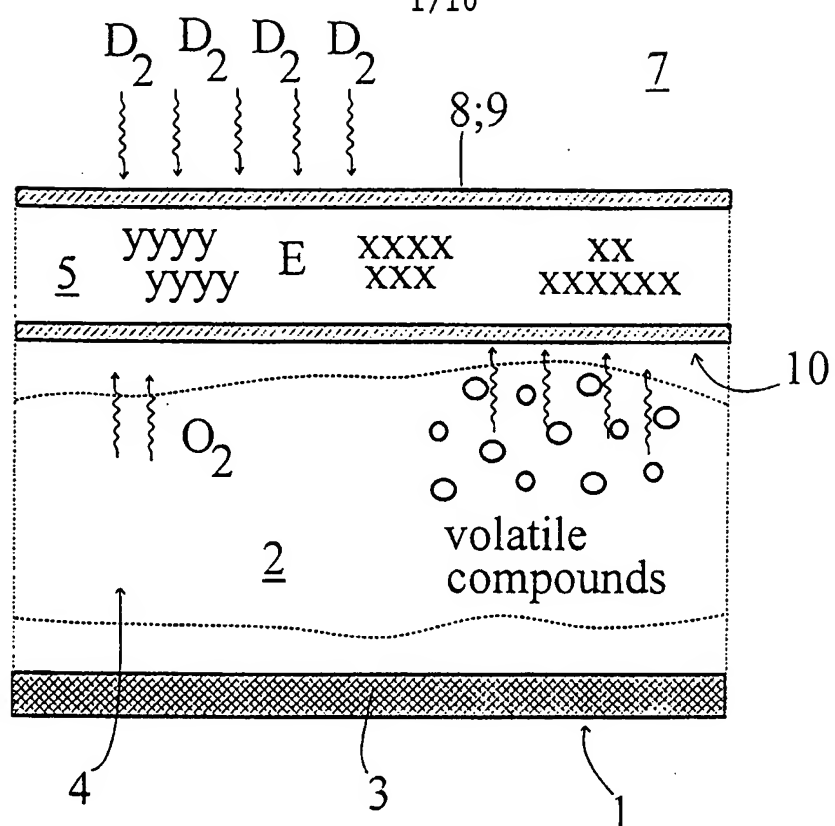


Fig 1

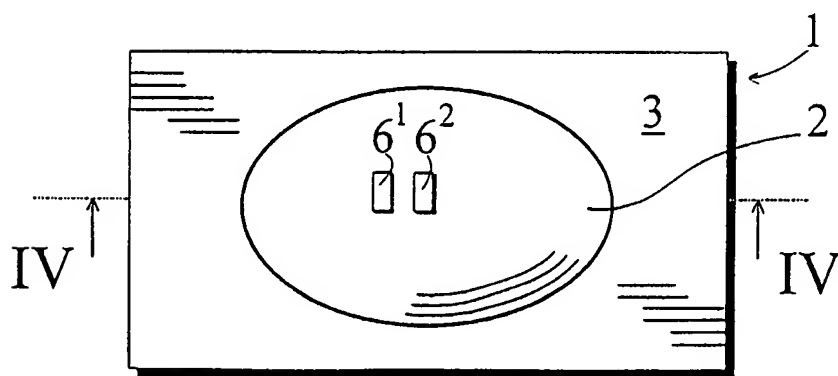


Fig 2

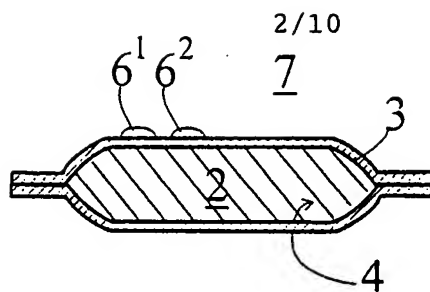


Fig 3

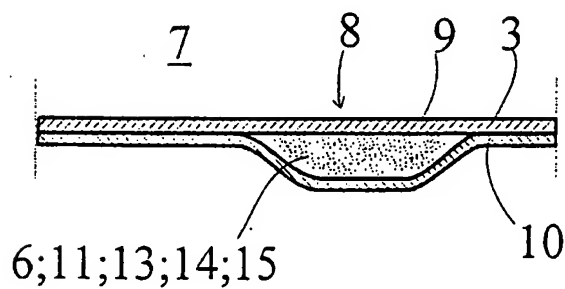


Fig 4

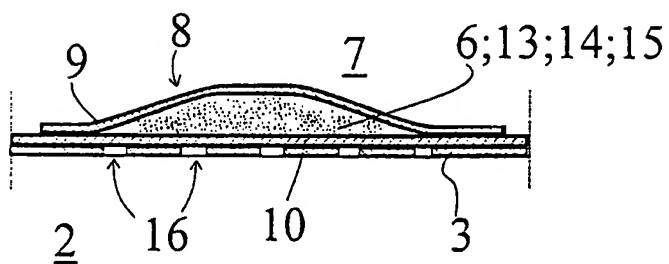


Fig 5

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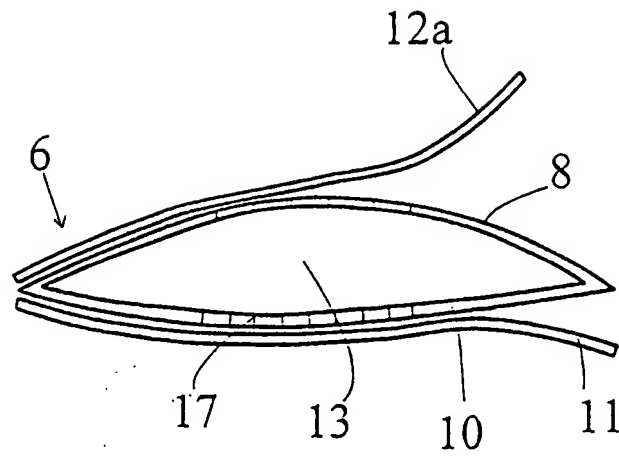


Fig 6

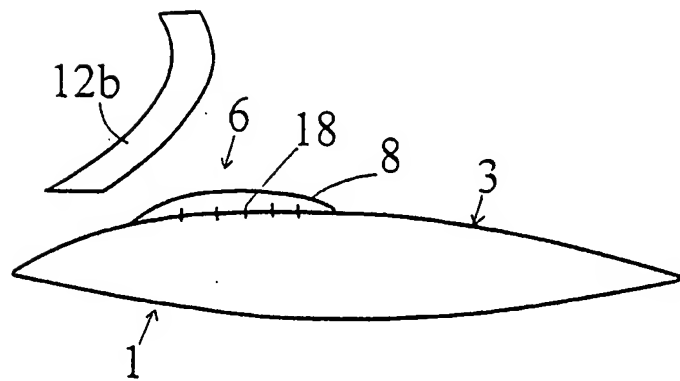


Fig 7

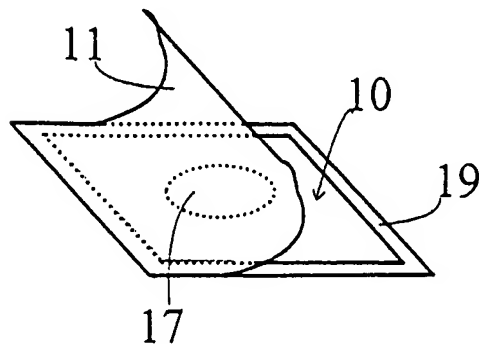


Fig 8

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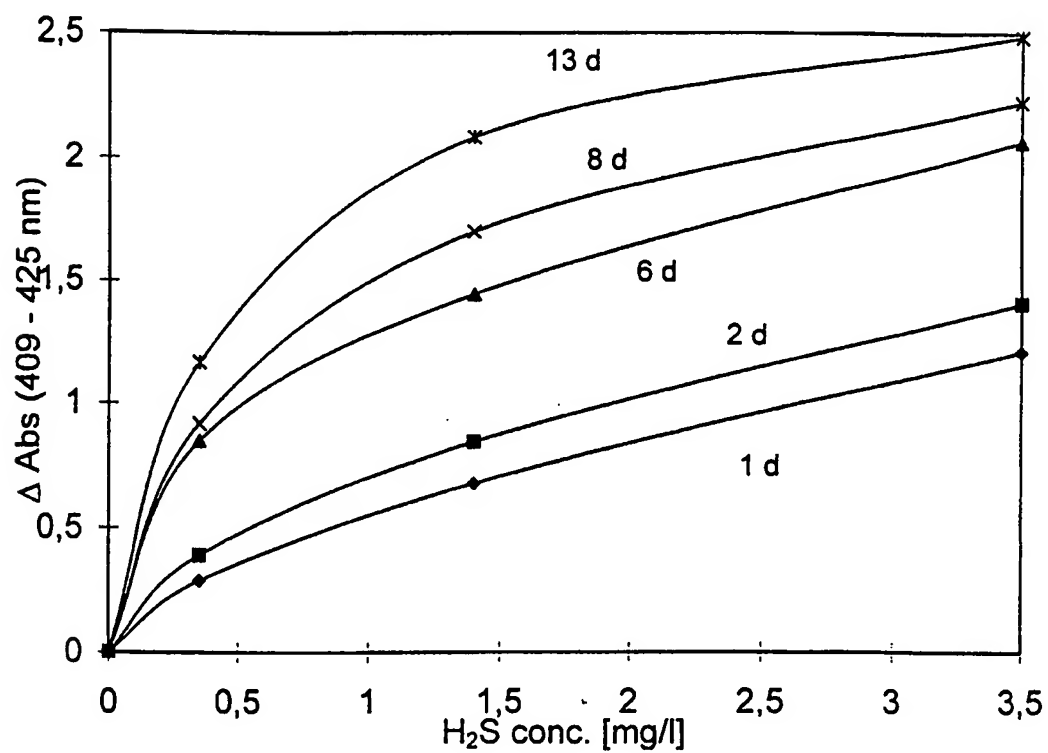


Fig. 9

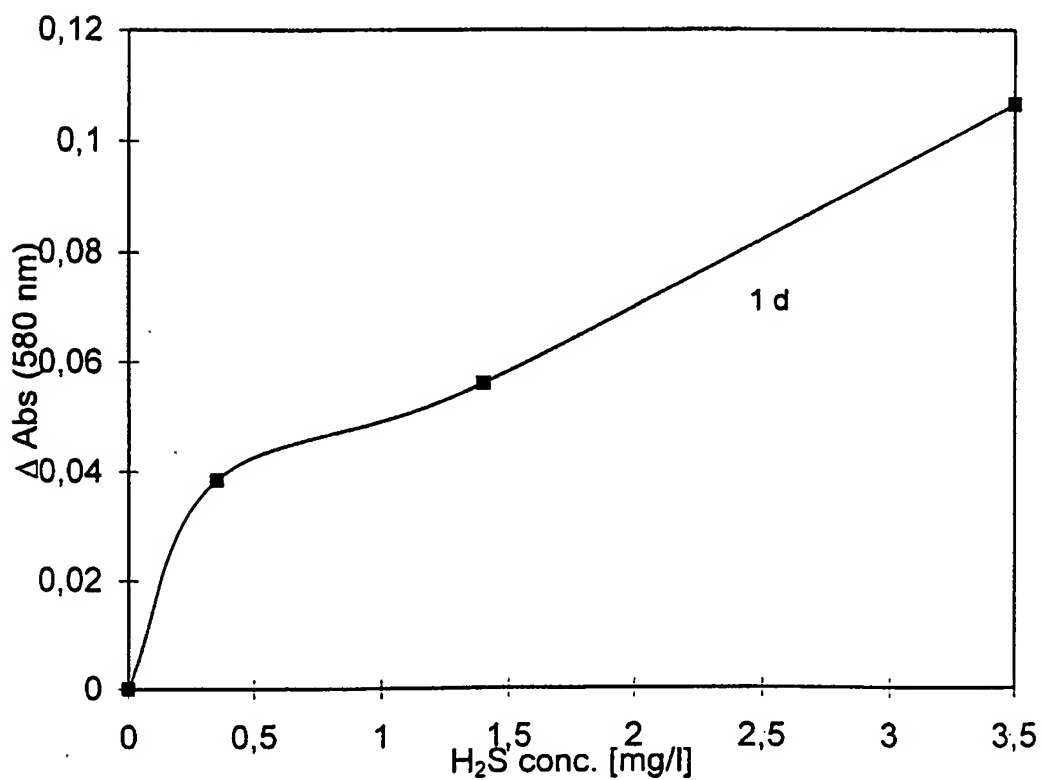


Fig. 10

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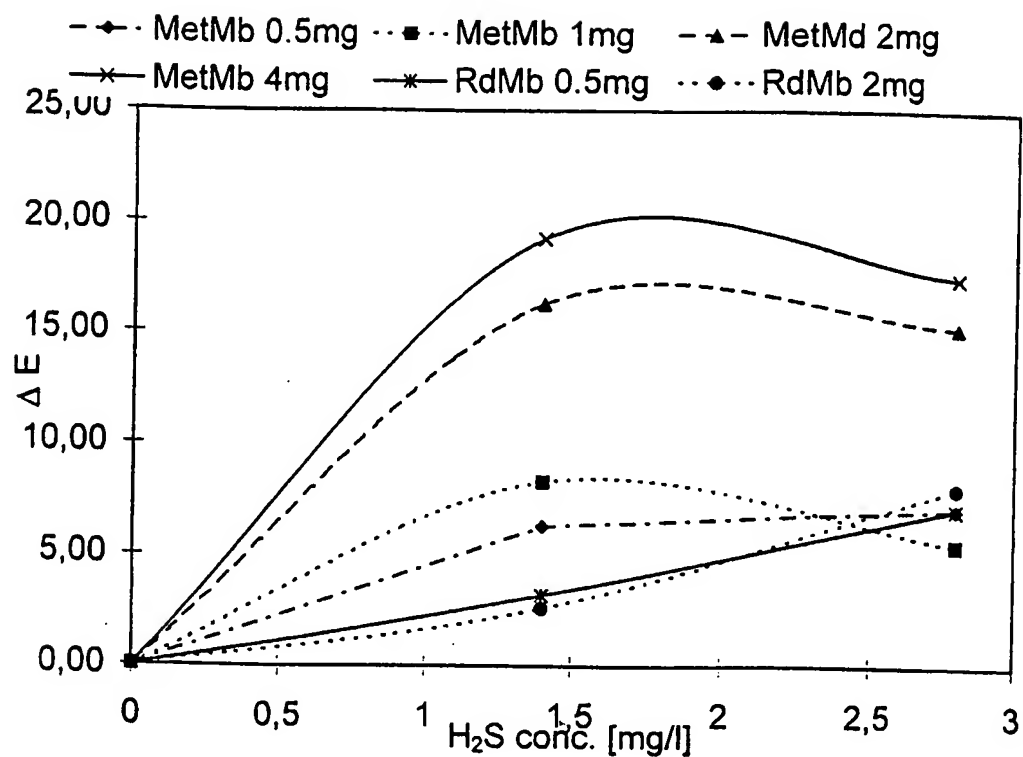


Fig. 11

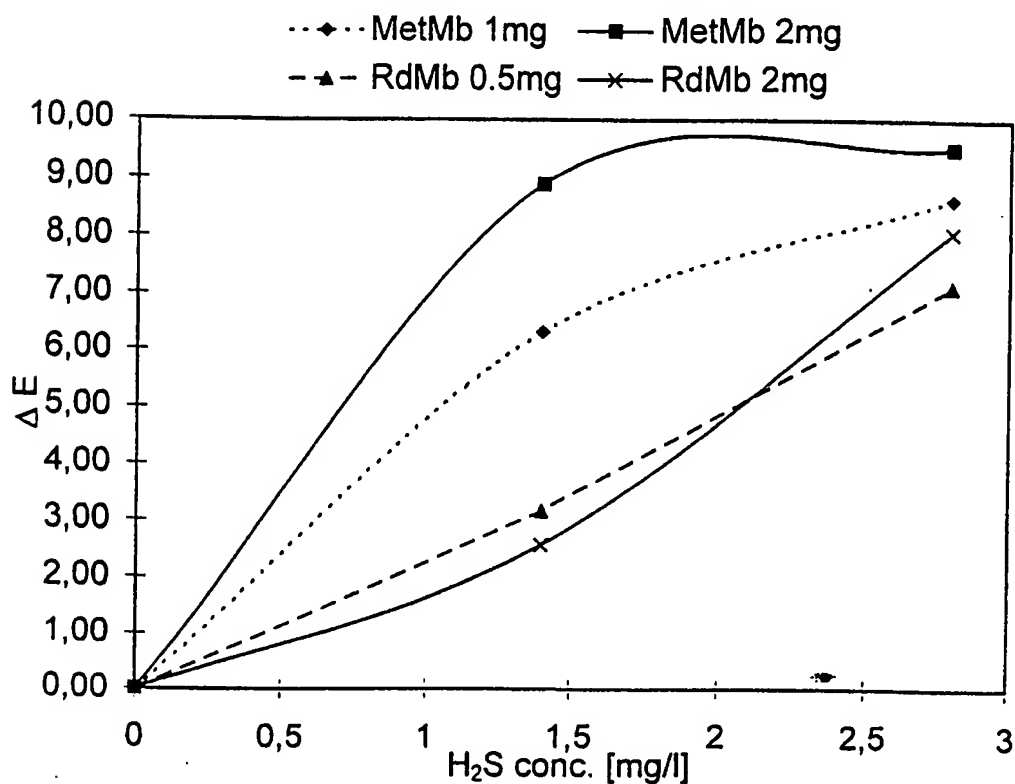


Fig. 12

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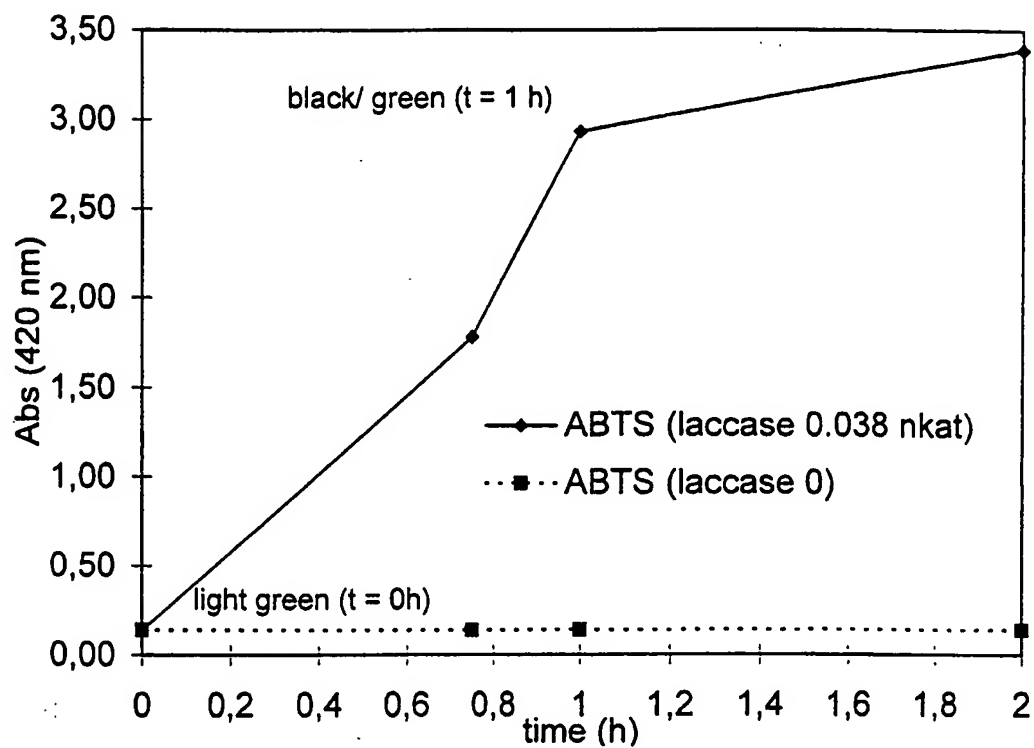


Fig. 13

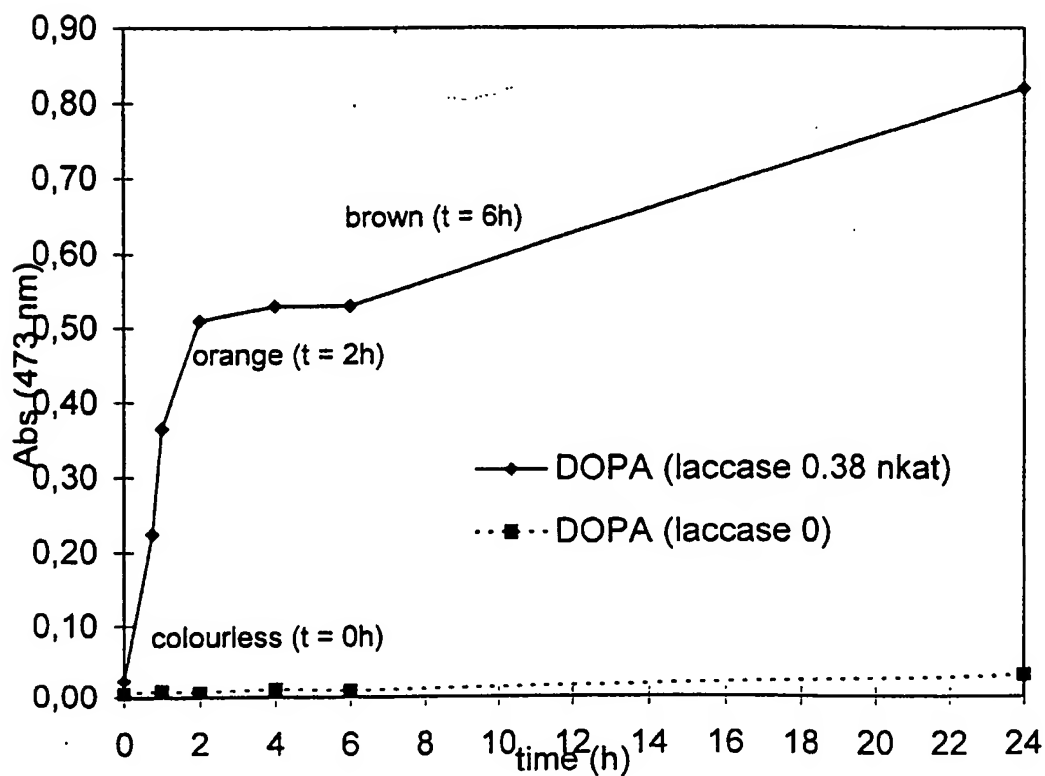


Fig. 14

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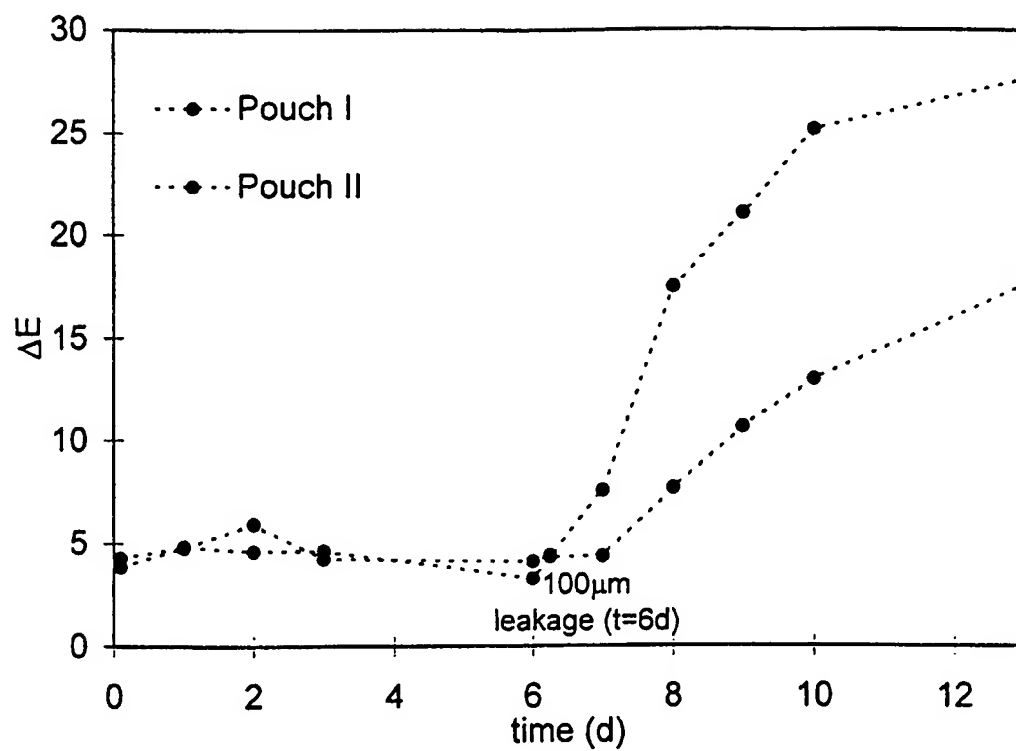
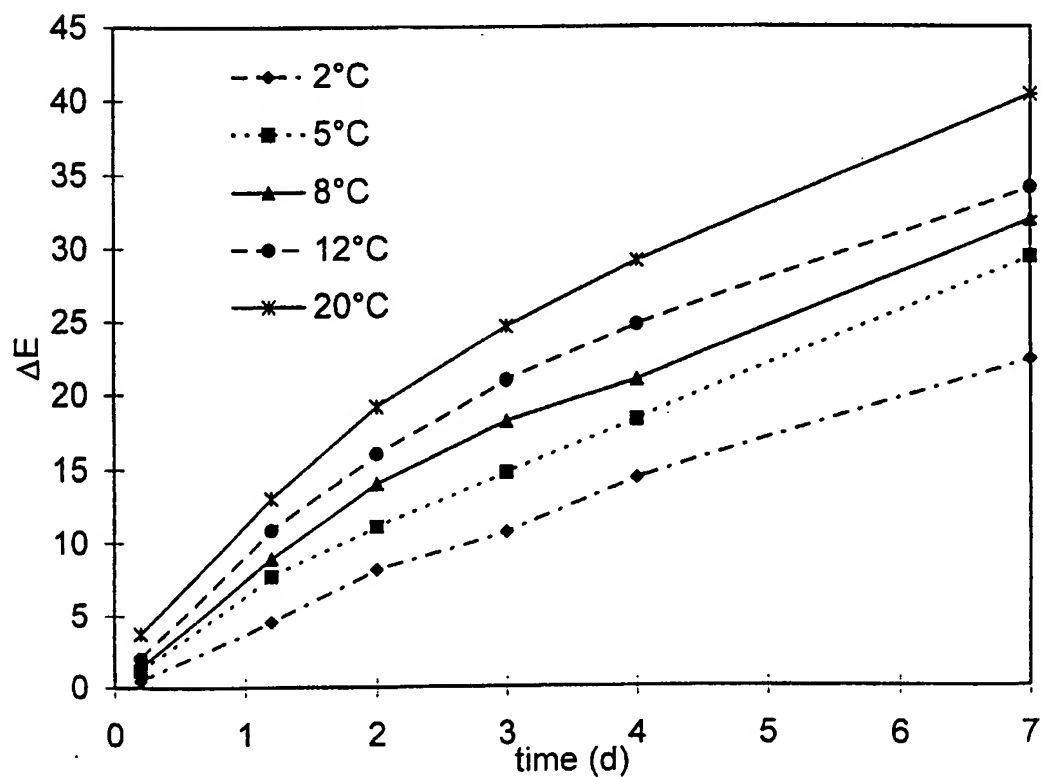


Fig. 15

Fig. 16
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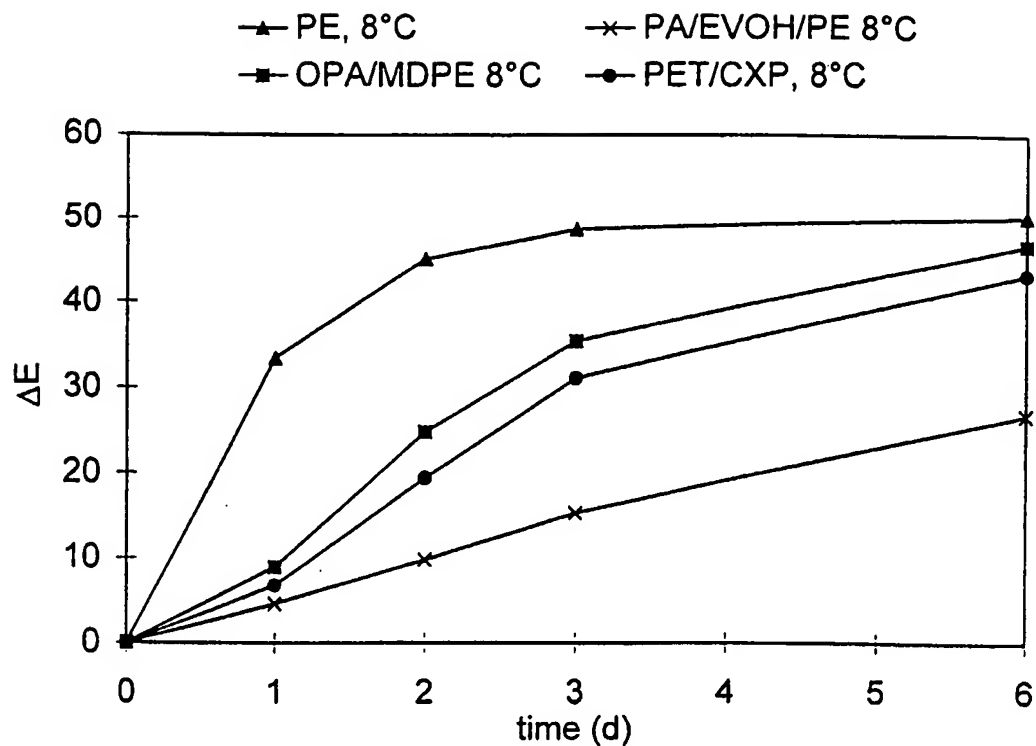


Fig. 17

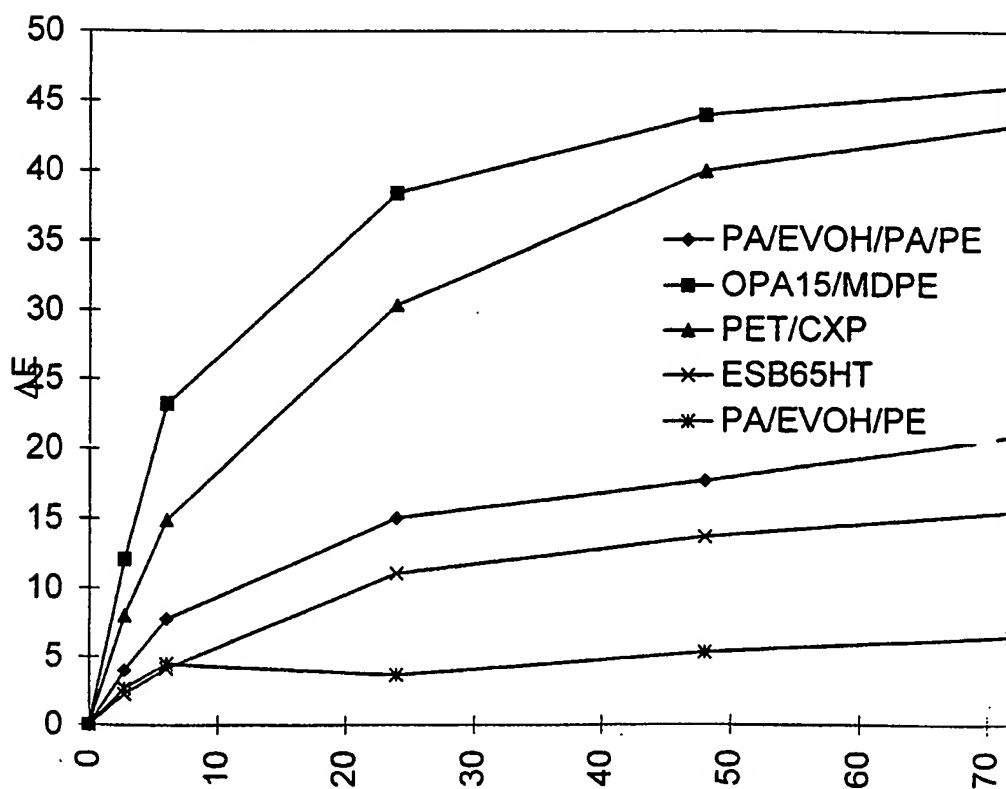


Fig. 18

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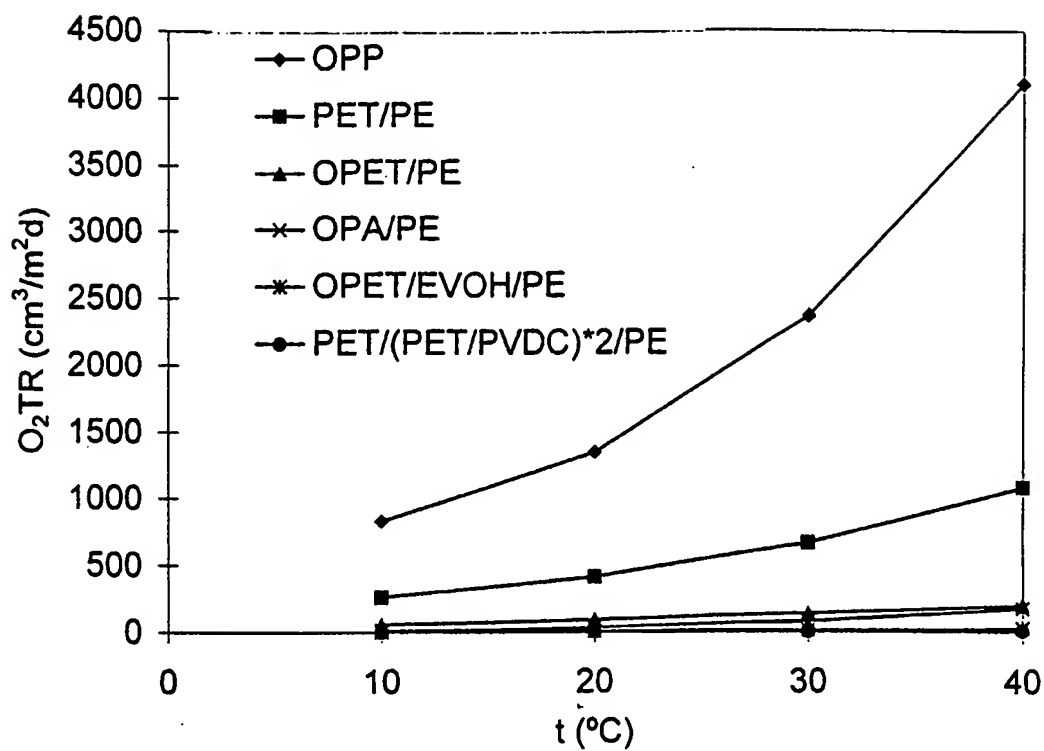


Fig. 19a

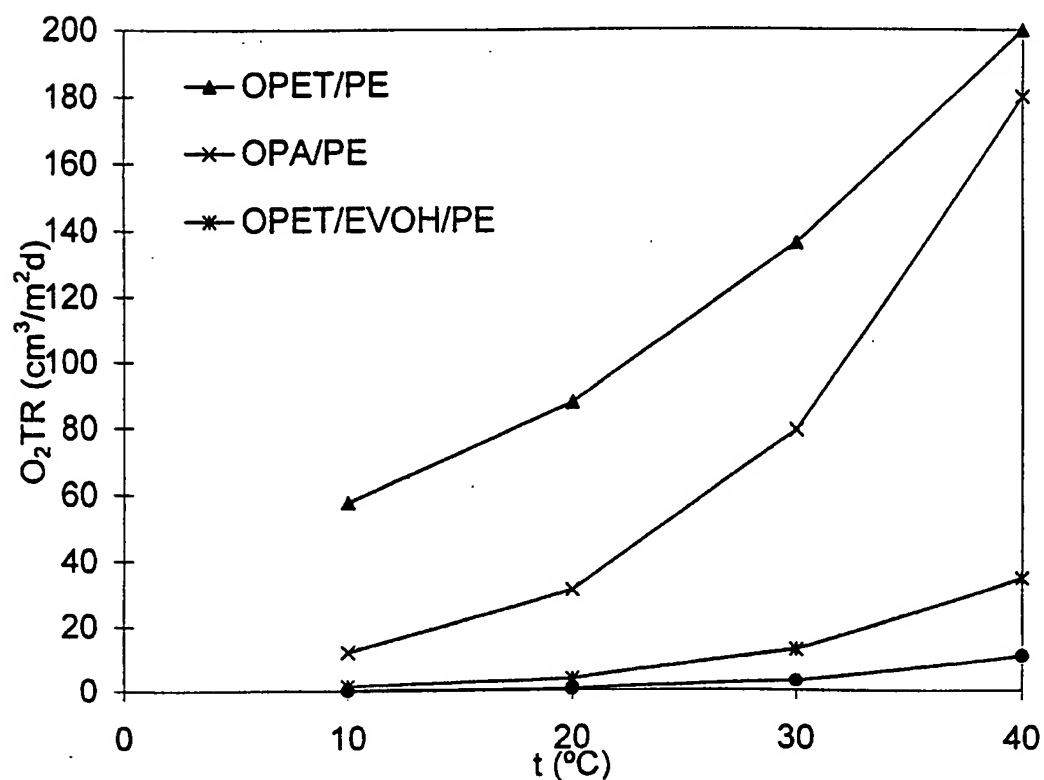


Fig. 19b

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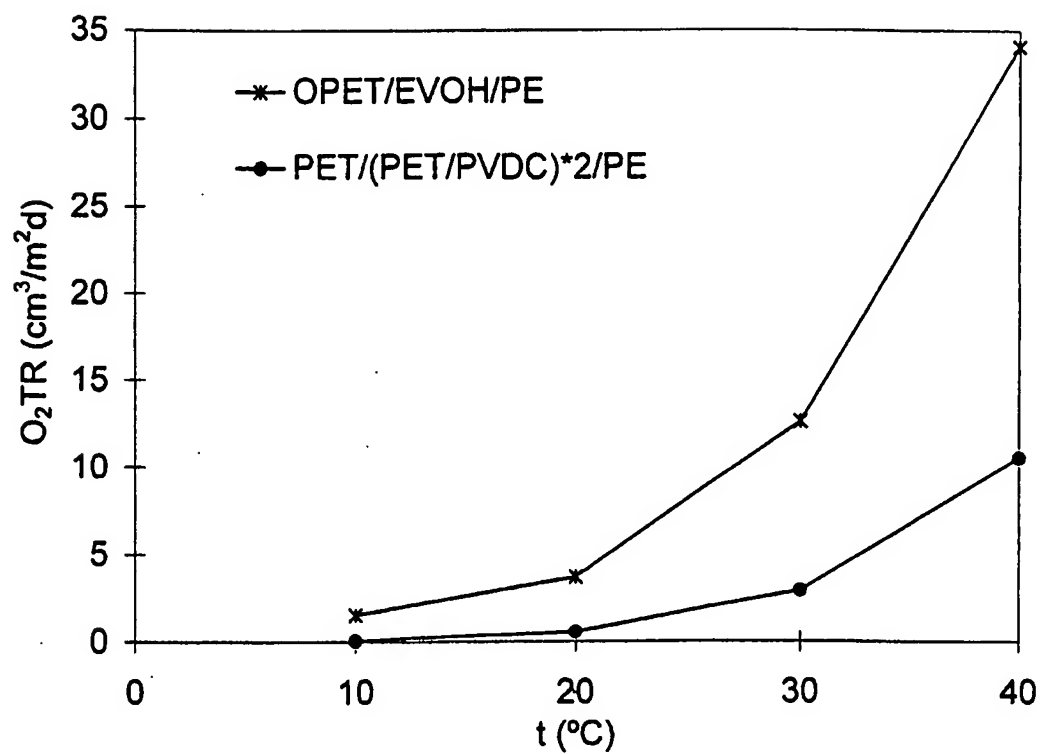


Fig. 19c

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/FI 97/00680

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: B65D 79/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: B65D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPODOC, WPI

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 9315402 A1 (HOLTE,BO), 5 August 1993 (05.08.93), page 1, line 10 - page 13, line 37, figure 6 --	1-17
X	US 4003709 A (EATON ET AL), 18 January 1977 (18.01.77), column 2, line 55 - column 4, line 14, figures 1,7 --	1-17
X	US 3768976 A (HU ET AL), 30 October 1973 (30.10.73), column 1, line 42 - column 2, line 9, figure 4 --	1-17
X	EP 0484578 A1 (LIFELINES TECHNOLOGY INC.), 13 May 1992 (13.05.92), figure 9, abstract --	1-17

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

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"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

12 March 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

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Name and mailing address of the ISA/
Swedish Patent Office
Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM
Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86

Authorized officer

Kerstin Brinkman
Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/FI 97/00680

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0627363 A1 (TRIGON INDUSTRIES LIMITED), 7 December 1994 (07.12.94), figure 2, abstract --	1-17
A	US 5306466 A (GOLDSMITH), 26 April 1994 (26.04.94), figures 2,3, abstract -- -----	1-17

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Information on patent family members

03/02/98

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PCT/FI 97/00680

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US	3768976	A	30/10/73	NONE	
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